NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1893.-FOURTEEN PAGES.

Laco

HE HAS AN EXPLANATION OF THE ATLANTA AFFAIR.

IT WILL BE GIVEN TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT SOON AND UNTIL THEN HE WILL

NOT DISCUSS IT. There arrived here yesterday on the Atlas Line steamer Atlas, a man concerning whose official conduct in connection with the recent outbreak in Nicaragua much has been said and written. He is Captain F. I. Higginson, formerly commander of the United States cruiser Atlanta. He was relieved from command of the vessel by Secretary Herbert because there was delay in getting the vessel to sea when the Atlanta was ordered to protect the rights and property of citizens of the United States in Nicaragua. Captain Higginson has an explanation for the delay in the sailing of the Atlanta, but owing to the regulations of the Navy Department he feels that he is not at liberty to make any public state-

ment with regard to the matter. When seen last evening at No. 166 West Fiftyfifth-st., Captain Higginson talked freely of everything else but the Atlanta incident. Concerning that he was reticent.

"Yes," he said to a Tribune reporter, "I think, as you have suggested, that there was some misunderstanding concerning the Atlanta affair. shall explain the matter to the Department, and I hope that my explanation will be accepted. I shall go to Washington in a day or two. I do not know just what I shall do at present. My position is such that I can make no statement to the The matter is entirely in the hands of the Navy Department, and it would be most improper for me to say anything for publication concerning the explanation which I shall make."

"Is it true," asked the reporter, "that the Atlanta did not get to sea sooner because she was not prepared for a voyage?"
The Captain smiled and twisted his gray

The Captain smiled and twisted to moustache.

"Well," he said, "that is what some of the newspapers say. There has been much difference of opinion concerning this matter," he continued.

"I thank The Tribune for affording me an opportunity to give an explanation of the affair, but in my position I can make no definite statement to the press."

Captain Higginson said, among other things, that the Nicaraguan revolution was ended, and that peace was practically restored. He said that the Junta in Nicaragua was in control, pending an election.

ANOTHER GIFT TO BROOKLYN DOCTORS.

DR. C. N. HOAGLAND'S GENEROUS OFFER TO THE COMBINED MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

Brooklyn is to receive another handsome gift from Hongland, of No. 410 Clinton-ave. Dr Hosgiand has suggested a plan which he hopes will not only give a fine building to, out unite the medical of, Drooklyn. His proposition is to erect a building in a central portion of the city for the use the various medical societies, to cost about \$100,000; he will give one half of the money needed, and the medical societies are to raise the other half. meeting of the committees of each society, forming a conference committee, will be held to-morrow night decide upon the proposition, and formulate plans

Among the prominent Brooklyn medical societies interested are: the Kings County Medical Society, the Kings County Medical Association and the Surgical, Pathological, aGynecological and Pharmaceutical

This is not a movement for the benefit of the Kings County Medical Society or the Kings County Medical Association, the two largest medical dicieties of Brooklyn, but is for the general benefit of the medical profession of the city, and will not be under without the unanimous consent and co-opera tion of all the medical societies and associations ence in Brooklyn. The societies are to be prominence in Brooklyn. The societies are to combined into an association, to be called the Academy of Medicine, which will be divided into sections after the manner of the New York Academy of Medicine. The members of the different societies are enthusiastic over Dr. Hosgland's generous offer, and prominent members say that after the meeting themories night, when the plans are formulated, the sam needed will be quickly raised by individual subscriptions, as such a building as suggested by Dr. Hosgland is much beeded by the medical profession of Brooklyn. The gift of the Hosgland Laboratory has already.

about the Whiskey Trust office in this city, but it is the calm before the storm. The suit of Attorney-General Maloney will be heard in Chicago on June papers were filed by him against the Whiskey Trust Chicago last Saturday he was served with the new papers as preddent of the company to appear in court and answer to the new charges June 23. President Greenhut further said that his mission to Chicago last week was to complete the negotiation of \$1,000,000 bonds of the Whiskey Trust. In which he was successful, as the bonds have all been taken.

INCORPORATORS CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Chicago, June 12.-William Mayer, the contractor filed a sensational intervening petition to-day in the Circuit Court in the suit of Steele Mackage against the Columbian Celebration Company. Mayer claim to have all the stockholders decreed to be partners and liable for all of the debts against the company. Mayer charges fraud and corrupt management against the incorporators of the company-Steele Markave, General Benjamin Butterworth, Powell Crosley, Sidney C. White, jr., and Howard O, Edmonds.

Indianapolis, June 12 (Special),-The Rev. Ira J. Chase, late Governor of Indiana, who was indicted embezzlement, in connection with the failure of for his appearance for trial in the sum of \$3,000. Some of the wealthiest and best known men in the State are on the ex-Governor's bond. Mr. Chase asked for an immediate trial, but this was out of the question, since the present term of court has but a week to run, and the docket is full up to the date of adjournment. Mr. Chase has had offers of legal assistance from all parts of the State and from men of both parties, free of charge. Among those who have tendered their services, gratis is Frank Burke, who was appointed District-Altorney for Indiana by President Cleveland. The trial will take piace at the October term. President John W. Paris and Cashier Waldron, of the defunct bank, also gave bond to-day.

THE GRAVES CASE CONTINUED TO SEPTEMBER.

Denvey. June 12.-The case of Dr. Graves came up in Judge Burns's court to-day on the motion for a continuance to September. District-Attorney Steele filed an affidavit in which he stated that, upon information gained by corresponding with the witnesses as to the probable expense of securing their attendance, \$3,000 is ample to cover the expense of securing the attendance of the witnesses in the case who live beyond the borders of the State. On this showing the motion for continuance was granted. Dr. Graves remains out on bail until that date.

SHOT DEAD BY HIS CARRIAGE COMPANION.

Windsor, Ont., June 12 .- A sensational murder was committed here early this evening, the principals being well-known citizens. Captain James Hickey, victim, and John Vrooman were driving clong of the main streets when Vrooman drew a reone of the main strength of the left breast, pushed him out of the buggy and drove on. Hickey died instantly. Vrooman's face was covered with blood when he was arrested. It is said that Vrooman has been unlly friendly with Hickey's wife for some time, and about a week ago she mysteriously disappeared. Vroo-man said that he was driving along Sandwich-st., when Hickey appeared and insisted upon getting into the wagon to talk over his domestic troubles. The con-

ITALIANS BURN A BARN FOR REVENGE.

THE LITTLE DAUGHTER OF THE OWNER GOES INTO THE BLAZING BUILDING AND

RESCUES A HORSE. The large barn and carriage house on the farm of Andrew Cropsey, in Twenty-second-ave., Bath Beach, L. I., last night were burned by two men, who are supposed to belong to the Italian colony, which is in hollow, about a quarter of a mile from the Cropsey

last evening. Their six children were at home. The oldest of them is Louise, fifteen years old. About 8 o'clock she looked out of the window to see if her parents were coming. She saw smoke coming from the barn. The other children saw it at the same time and became excited. They ran out of the house screaming "fire" at the top of their voices. Louise kept cool, and telling the children to run up the road to give the alarm, started for the barn to release the horses. She reached the bain door and opened As she did so two Italians, who were hiding t hind a large tree about ten feet from the barn, ran across the fields in the direction of the colony. The girl opened the bain door, and despite the flames, rushed in and released one of the two horses in the barn. Taking the horse out, she re turned for the Oher. This animal was a spirited one, and would not allow the girl to approach his stall The girl was finally driven from the barn by the flames, and the horse was left to perish.

The children in the mean time had succeeded in attracting the attention of some men who were passing, and the latter called the fire department When the firemen arrived they found no water within a quarter of a mile, and so they stood and watched the barn burn to the ground. It was filled with farming implements, and in the carriage were three carriages and two boats. The horse burned was worth \$400, and the total loss will reach

Mr. Cropsey told a reporter that he was warned about three weeks ago by an Italian that an attempt would be made to burn his house and barn. He did not pay any attention to the warning. Last Sunday night he saw two men sneaking about his place, and when he asked them their business they ran off. He thinks they are the same men who fired His daughter says she his buildings last night. an old can was found near the place in which the oil had evidently been carried.

Last fall Mr. Cropsey had an Italian arrested for stealing potatoes from his farm. The Italian was sent to jail. He told some of his fellow countrymen a short time ago that he would get even with the man who sent him to jail.

THE BRITANNIA AGAIN A WINNER.

RESULT OF THE FIRST MATCH SAILED OFF

DOVER-THE VALKYRIE DISABLED. London, June 12.-The first match to be sailed off Dover between the yachts Valkyrie, Britannia, Calluna and Iverna took place to-day. The race was sailed in rounds. The Britannia won the race and the cup. valued at £50, given by the Duke of Connaught. Calluna was second, on time allowance, and the Iverna third. The Valkyrle had her gaff broken when she was several miles out, on the final round, and she did not attempt to finish the race.

The time of the cutters was: Britannia, 3 hours. 34 minutes, 12 seconds; Calluna, 3 hours, 51 minutes, 41 seconds; Iverna, 3 hours, 51 minutes, 41 seconds On the first round the Britannia and Valkyrie took on the first found the britains, and the round practically lay between these two cutters. They anished within three seconds of each other, and as, according to the rule, the Britainia had to allow the Valkyrie about a minute, of course the latter won

CANDIDATES IN BAYARIA EXCUSED FROM

Munich, June 12.-In Bavaria many of the candidates who will stand, for election to the new Reichstag noid official positions. The Government has given all these officials leave of absence until polling on Thursday is ended.

The above dispatch furnishes one more evidence that, in the present electoral campaign, the imperial Government of Germany will be supported by the States forming the German Confederacy. The Duke of Cumberland, the leader of Brunswick and Han-over, which were so harshly treated by Prussia after the battle of Langansulza, has formally declared him-EW CHARGES AGAINST THE WHISKEY TRUST. self in favor of the candidates who stand for the Peorla, Ill., June 12.—There is an ominous quiet ascendency of Prussian policy in the German Empire. The King of Saxony keeps quiet and submis-sive as usual, and the Grand Duke of Enden is too intimate with the family of William II to support any General Maloney will be heard in Chicago on and edge.

3. Some new and startling evidence has been discovered by him bearing upon the case. It has been ascertained that he has secured a number of affidavits from distillers both in Chicago and Peeria sans of the autonomist ideas and of a greater indewhich have led to new and important evidence. New papers were filed by him against the Whiskey Trust in the Circuit Court at Chicago last week, and to expect that they will largely contribute to the elecwhich the Whiskey Trust will have to make answer tion of Deputies opposed to the imperial policy would the hearing. President Greenbut was seen at the hearing. President Greenbut was seen at the an error of judgment equal to that which in 1870. his home this evening. He admitted that while in | led Napoleon's Government to believe that Southern Germany would not support Prussia in her was against France.

are strongest; and this fact explains why the Regent Luitpoid is trying his best to facilitate the electoral efforts of the pro-imperial candidates, whom he has chosen from the ranks of his own efficials. On the other hand, it will be remembered that the great Catholic party itself has been disrupted, mainly through the efforts of Fretherr Schorlemer-Alst, who proclaimed that the interests of the German Fatherland must be placed above those of Catholicism, and that the national candidates should be elected, rather than men who would fight first for a religious programme. At the ballot of next Thursday the candi-dates of the Emperor will find themselves opposed mainly by a single party, which has kept united, the Socialist party. A manifesto has just been issued by the German Socialists reminding the electors of the continuous and crushing extent of the military expenses, and asking them to vote only for candidates opposed to the Army bill, the defeat of which measure caused the dissolution of the last Reichstag. This manifesto shows that in 1868, after the victorious manifesto shows that in 1868, after the victorious campaign of Sadowa, 202,728 soldiers were considered sufficient for the security of Germany. In 1875, after the France-Prasslan war, 401,650 men were required for the army, and now that the whole German forces on war footing number 3,900,000, the Berlin Government wants to add to them 570,879 men. The military expenses, which were 675,000,000 marks in 1886, have reached 254,000,000 in 1892. In ten years, from 1882 to 1892, these expenses amounted to a total of more than 11,000,000,000 marks, representing the wages, at the rate of two marks daily, of about 19,000,000 workmen during one year.

YIELDING TO THE STORTHING'S DEMAND. Stockholm, June 12.-The Norwegian Government ins yielded to the demands made upon it storthing and has agreed to transfer its money transactions from the Norwegian Bank and to stop the field drill of the militia and line troops.

HOW QUEBEC WILL WELCOME THE CARAVELS. Quebec, June 12.-The Spanish caravels are expected here on Wednesday morning. The local news papers are making an earnest appeal to the citizens to decorate their houses with Spanish flags in honor of the distinguished strangers on board the vessels, whose arrival will be welcomed by a salute from the citadel, and whose stay in this port will be marked by a round of festivities, including a grand dinner at the Garrison Club, a reception at the residence of the acting Spanish Consul and a drive around the city and to Montmorency Falls.

A LARGE PETARD EXPLODED IN MADRID. Madrid, June 12 .- A large petard was exploded tonight on the Plaza Oriental, which is directly in front of the left wing of the palace. All the buildings in the neighborhood were shaken by the shock. The explosion was heard throughout the city and at many points in the suburbs.

For other Foreign News see Eleventh Page

DEDICATION OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH. Gloversville, N. Y., June 12.-St. Mary's new Catholic Church in Gloversville was dedicated yes terday afternoon by Bishop McNierny, of Albany, assisted by a large number of clergymen. The church, which is of brick, with a scatting capacity of 1,200, is the handsomest in this diocese.

THE EX-PRESIDENT WARMLY GREETED BY THE PEOPLE.

HIS VISIT A QUIET ONE-TO SPEAK AT THE THE PROCEEDINGS NEARLY LEAD TO A RIOT-DEDICATION OF THE INDIANA BUILD-ING ON THURSDAY.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Chicago, June 12 .- The arrival here of ex-President in the nature of a surprise to the Chicago people ments had been made by President Palmer, of the National Commission, a warm and old tin been very closely kept. The ex-President was prompt in making his appearance on the Fair grounds, and he had reason to feel gratified at the hearty ception accorded him when he was recognized. Thursday the Indiana Building will be opened and the public may expect on the occasion one more contribution to the already richly-laden catalogue of brief speeches which have made the now quiet citizen of Indianapolis so famous as an orator during Ex-President Harrison came on to the grounds

about 11:30 o'clock. He was taken for a drive through the winding ways of the "White City" and shortly after noon saw the beautiful buildings. President Palmer brought his distinguished guest to the Administration building, where he was pre-sented to a number of the World's Fair officials, after which all sat down to an elaborate lunche visit was entirely of an informal nature, and there were no exercises arranged for his welcome or Administration Building there were several hundred people sitting about on the benches, many of whom quickly passed around that ex-President Harrison bim. As Mr. Harrison entered the rotunda there a vigorous clapping of hands and waving herchiefs. The ex-President acknowledged t compliment by removing his hat and bowing.

ited a number of the buildings. Accompanying his guest he was; Senator and Mrs. Merrell, Mrs. Mc-Kee, "Baby" McKee, Miss Swan and Mrs. Dimmick. The party entered the Midway Plalsance. Upon reaching the grounds proper they drove ings. They passed the Woman's Building, the Trans portation Building and along the driveway that skirt the beautiful lagoons. The ex-President said he was more than pleased with the grandeur and beauty of the "White City." After a pleasant day he departed for his hotel about 5 o'clock.

To a press representative the ex-President

THE EXPRESIDENT MAY SPEAK IN PHILA DELPHIA.

Philadelphia, June 12-Ex Postmaster General has telegraphed ex-President Harrison, asking him to accept the invitation of City Council oration at the Fourth of July demonstration in Fairmount Park. The ex-President has not yet reached a determination in the matter.

A DESPERATE FIGHT WITH BANDITS.

WITH OFFICERS SONTAG CAPTURED,

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

San Francisco, June 12 .- A dispatch from Viscita, Cal., says: Another fight between officers and Evans and Sontag, the Collis train robbers, took place sprang to his feet and the man who made the shot in the leg. Sentag is probably mortally wounded, of the jury, who is one of the most prominent heavy fire, which, it is believed, did not injure bin. gested to the coroner that in view of the excited in the mountains a week harring for Evans and Sontag. They were accompanied by Taom's Burns. The coroner was disposed to temporize, but said the man who was with Deputy United States Marchal that if any member of the jury would submit evitwenty minutes before sunset Rapelle went to the rear door of the house and saw two ner coming down the hill. They proved to be Evans and santag. Evans was in the lead and carried a ride and shedgun. while Soning carried a rifle. The officers went outof the fio2t door. As they turned around the rear
corner. Evans saw Rapelje, and, throwing his
Winchester to his shoulder, took deitherate aim and fired. Just then Jackson stepped around and both officers opened fire on the bardits. Soning threw head; the slim force of police was helpless, but up both hands and fell backward. Then the filing Foreman Warner, of the jury, mounting his chair then arose and delivered a lecture to the offenders became general and Evans returned the shots with a pleaded for a hearing, which he obtained. The latter which the hearing proceeded. vengeance. Jackson went around the far end of the As he stepped around he was shot in the left leg, between the knee and the ankle. About forty shots were exchanged, and darkness ended the battle.

continued firing. Evans did not return the fire and was soon out of sight. Rapelje returned to the house, rear door, rather than face the angry crowd in

Springfield, Ohio, June 12.-Train No. 18 on the at Harris's Curve, near Storm's Station, at 3:35 Sunday afternoon. The train was late, and the edgineer was running fast to make up time. At the curve the tender and bascage car left the track and rolled into the ditch. The smoker also jumped, but remained upright, and the last couch fell to the right and rolled over several times before it got to the ditch. Twenty-one passengers in this coach were badly used up. The train did not reach here until 2:15 this morning.

Mount Holly, N. J., June 12 .- A delegation of cranserry growers from Massachusetts have finished an inspection of the cranberry bogs in Burlington and

CAPTAIN HIGGINSON HERE. Hickey hit the speaker in the face, and Vrooman, believing that Hickey intended to do him further injury, fired the fatal shot.

GEN. HARRISON AT THE FAIR. DR. AINSWORTH DENOUNCED. seated Colonel Ainsworth and his attorney, and a stenographer from the War Department. The District

THREATS OF LYNCHING MADE BY CLERKS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

QUEST IN WASHINGTON.

FRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, June 12 .- To-day's proceedings of the coroner's jury to investigate the Tenth-st. and thrilling interest, one of which threatened to result in a tragedy. The jury sat in a commodious hall in F-st., and long before the hour named for the sitting several hundred persons had assembled, many of whom were relatives or friends of the victims of Friday's calamity. As soon as the inquest began it was apparent that the atmosphere of the hall was charged with electricity. Colonel Ainsworth was present with counsel, which made it evident that he had accepted the relation of defendant to which he had been almost unanimously assigned by public opinion. He was neatly and fashionably dressed and appeared to be cheerful and wholly at ease despite the lowering looks of the men who sat or stood in the rear of the table at which he sat with his counsel near the

It was evident that they intended to fight every inch of the ground, and it was also evident that the clerks under Dr. Ainsworth's control felt that presence was designed to intimidate witnesses who were subject to his orders. The reading of a letter from Secretary Lamont assuring clerks that their positions would not be imperilled by telling the truth reassured to some extent the who had been subpoensed as witnesses, but at the same time surprised men who are not subject to Colonel Ainsworth's orders and who could not conceive why even a Government clerk should be placed in danger because of his telling To outsiders the fact that Secretary Lament had regarded it necessary to write such a letter to a civil officer was regarded as exceedingly significant, if not wholly inexplicable, and this question was freely asked

Have we come to the pass that a man employed in the Government service dares not tell the truth until he is assured by the head of the Department that he will not be dismissed on that account?

The question was not an impertment one; neither was Secretary Lamont's assurance an unnecessity one, if the testimony given by witnesses to-day is to be regarded. They answered questions freely and yet it was apparent that they would by desperation and encouraged by a promise of immunity, despite which they seemed to be disturbed by misgivings. About one-half of the audience of 300 persons seemed to be composed o men who are c'erks in Colonel Ainsworth's divimen who are clerks in Colonel Ainsworth's divi-sion or who are relatives and friends of the victims, vants or messengers. One was called Henry, a while the remainder was composed of business men and other residents of the town.

In the course of the morning sitting several incidents occurred which showed that the sentiment of the audience was distinctly unfriently to Colonel Ainsworth, but nothing of a startling nature happened until the afternoon. By that time it was evident that the presence and actions of Colonel Ainsworth and his counsel had excited a good deal of dissatisfaction, for murmurs EVANS AND SONTAG HAVE ANOTHER ENCOUNTER of hostility swelled louder and louder until the brother of one of the victims rose and shaking his fist toward Colonel Ainsworth, denounced him as a morderer. This was like a lighted match to powder and caused an explosion. The coroner eday evening. During the conflict an officer was disturbance was led to the rear. The foreman escaped and took to the hills, followed by a business men of Washington, then rose and sugstate of public feeling, it would be wise to request all persons to withdraw who might think IN "ABJECT FEAR" OF COLONEL AINSWORTH that they would be censured or called to account

them to withdraw.

This might have ended the trouble if the coroner had been firm, but he allowed Colonel Ainsworth's counsel to take the floor and attempt to address the meeting. This irregular proceeding caused great excitement and in signature on the colone in the tion among the audience, and for a few seconds both Colonel Ainsworth and his lawyer were in eries of "Hang him," "Make him dry up and get out," "Let me get at him," etc., subsided, and

the coroner adjourned the hearing.

Colonel Ainsworth is a man of undoubted physical courage, but his countenance showed that he realized his peril, and he obeyed with Later Evans was seen to crawl from behind a pile of rubbish and Rapelle again opened for on him. Evans then ran toward the hills, followed by Rapelle, who surrounded him to escape from the hall by a secured a wagon and brought Jackson to this city. A telegram has been sent to Sheriff Scott, of Fresno, asking him to send out a pease and officers will go from this city to the scene of the conflict. Visualla, Cal., June 12.—John Sontag, one of the notions train bandits, was brought to this city at 10 390 lids morning. He is seriously wounded, There is a glancing wound along his forehead and on each side of his nose. It is claimed that he inflicted these wounds himself, though this is denied. Even's tracks show that he started toward Visuala and his home will be watched day and night, softing talks freely. He says that he does not care for the fature. It is possible that he may recover from his wounds, though the attending physicians will express no decided opinion. Officers ore now searching the hills in the hope of finding Evans and completing at once the iont chase.

The train robbery, which was the beginning of this criminal chapter, occurred at a station named Colles, near Freeno, Cal., August 3, 1892. An express mass blown up with dynamite, and the express meas blown up the dynamite, and the express meas blown up the dynamite, and the express meas blown up the dynamite, and the express meas blown up that the disturbance of to-day would have occurred the disturbance of to-day would have occurred in a disturbance of to-day would have occurred to be an additional than those of them who have been employed under Colonel Ainsworth's orders have good and relieve and the expression of the wholesale required to be an account of the wholesale required to be an addition and they are the disturbance of them who have been employed under Colonel Ainsworth's orders have good and relieve and the show that those of them who have been employed under Colonel ecured a wagen and brought Jackson to this city. front. It is doubtful if he would have suffered

The train robbery, which was the beginning of this criminal chapter, occurred at a station named Collis, can Fresho, Cal., Angust 3, 1842. An express measure of the collision o

. ____ IN DANGER OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

division of the War Department, who has been placed on the defensive by implied accusations that he was responsible for the presence of clerks in the old building, entered the hall and engaged in a short consulta-Ocean counties, this State. They were A. D. Makepeace, of Cape Cod, the largest cranberry grower in the
country; Emelus Small, a grower, and George F. Baker,
of Boston, who handles most of the berries grown in
Massachusetts. There are several thousand acres of
cranberry logs, large all to the largest cranberry grower in the country; conducted the proceedings. The jury, which
cranberry logs, large all to the last of cranblerry logs. was sworn in on Saturday, consisted of B. H. Warner, Mr. Small says that it costs a great deal more in Massachusetts than in New-Jersey to get the logs into condition. Here, per acre, the cost ranges from \$30 to \$100; in Massachusetts it costs from \$500 to \$1,000.

prefaced the investigation by a statement that holding an investigation in a public hall was something of an experiment, and he admontshed the public present to keep perfect quiet. There was not he said. The jury would simply ender he said. The jury would simply endeavor to get at the facts in the case. He stated that the inquest was to be held over the body of J. E. Chapin.

CLERKS WHO KNEW THE BUILDING WAS UNSAFE Benjamin Reiss, a clerk of Class No. 1, record and pension division, War Department, employed in the old theatre building, was the first witness called He had been excused, he said, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the disaster on account of business, an was not present when the building fell. He had no seen any area roped off as dangerous inside the old theatre. For several years he had heard it rumored that the building, particularly the rear wall (which did not fall) was unsafe. He heard no talk about the dangerous condition of the building within a me A day or two before the accident he had seen Colonel Ainsworth at the building; he was there while th excavation was going on.

Charles Troutman, a clerk in the old theatre, who desk was on the first floor, described the fall of the floors and his escape. He said he knew instinctively that the excavation had caused the accident. The witness knew of no protest having been sent by employes in the building to the authorities about dangerous condition of the building. He had been warned by J. W. Webb, in charge of the first floor not to approach an area on that floor which had been roped off while the excavation was going Mr. Webb had given him this warning eight or ten days before the accident. To his knowledge orders had been issued about the insecurity of the building except an unofficial warning not to walk over the roped-off space. He saw no underpinning He had heard the roped-off space The day before the accicalled the "dead line." dent he had seen Colonel Ainsworth examining the roped-off space minutely, and he thought he went downstairs to see the excavation. Colonel Ainsworth came nearly every day while the excavation was going on. The old employes of the building had told him it was a shell and a "death-trap."

CAUTIONED TO TREAD LIBRALY ON THE STAIRS. smith Thompson, a clerk in the theatre building, who made a bitter speech denouncing Colonei Ainsworth at the relief meeting on Friday, 'estified that when the accident occurred he was at his desk at work, on the second floor to the rear of the light the part of the building which did not fall. in describing his experience he said there was no fire-escape on the building, and only one door for entrance and exit. He had booked an umbrella to window sill and lowered himself by it to a ladder which some one below him held, and thus escaped

"Had you ever heard any warning about the stair-

y !" aske i the deputy coroner. "Frequently, frequently," said the witness. "Servants or messengers of Colonel Ainsworth, who were stationed on the stairway, notified us with bated employes should go easily on tip-toe up and down colored man. The building was known to all the 'the death-trap,' but one's bread and butter depended on working there, so what could Only this morning I received a letter from a friend, a lady, in which she said she recollected distinctly that I said two years ago that I was

going into a death-trap." The witness said that he had been a civil engineer, Every day he went below stairs and watched the progress of the excavation. He saw no pillars or props used in holding up the first floor while the excavation was going on. It was a matter of comm talk that this work was dangerous, and a fellow clerk had warned him not to go there. that Mr. Gage, one of the victims, had applied for leave of absence during the progress of the the basement, but that it had been refused. Mr. tinge, he understood, was apprehensive of danger. Concerning the one stairway in the theatre building Mr. Thompson said it was not sufficient for the rapid exit of one-half the clerks with safety. In going down the stairway he had heard clerks call out to "take care; the stairs are unsafe

Just at this stage in Mr. Thompson's testimony there was a strange scene, illustrating a bitter feeling dence to prove, or would aver on his own responsi- tors present at the inquest were clerks who were

> applause, but he was too late. A burst of hand-clapping followed that lasted a quarter of a minute. It came from the part of the room where most of the clerks were sitting. Dr. Shaeffer looked astonished; Colonel Ainsworth grew red. Dr. Shaeffer

Mr. Warner said he had asked the question be-cause there seemed to be a belief that the feeling existing between Colonel Ainsworth and every man in the office was such that had the men made a suggestion as to the safety of the building it would have jeopardized their positions. Mr. Warner asked if there was such a feeling of fear that the clerks were afraid to make suggestions as to the dangerous condition of the building.

"There was, Mr. Warner; emphatically there was. was the arswer.

Mr. Thompson was questioned further about the feeling, and he said it extended to Jacob Frech "Colonel Ainsworth's right bower, the chronic pessi mist of Washington," and to O. B. Brown, chief cleriof the building.

of the building.

Jefferson W. Carter, a clerk on the third floor of
the weeked building, took the stand, but before
he began his te-timony Dr. Shaeffer read a letter from Attorney-General Olney tendering the use of an assistant to give professional advi73 in conducting the inquiry. This offer was declined, because the District-Attorney had already made the same offer. Another letter to the Coroner created a buzz. It was from Colonel Lamont, the Secretary of War, and

A LETTER FROM SECRETARY LAMONT

"In the matter of the investigation now in prog ress before the Coroner's jury in regard to th which was occupied by the record and pension offic of the War Department, the Department is informed that apprehension exists among the Department em-ployes that they may jeopardize their positions by testifying before the jury. It seems hardly necessary for me to say that such apprehension is entirely groundless, but to allay any such fear as may exist, I beg to inform you that no employe of the Department will endanger his position in any way on account of any such testimony given before

Mr. Carter was asked by Mr. Warner about the feeling between Colonel Ainsworth and his clerks, but Dr. Shaeffer interrupted, saying that the investigation must be confined to the cause of the calamity. Mr Warner replied with some feeling that a great man extraneous subjects had been introduced and some of them had showed a bitter feeling against Colonel Ainsworth. He thought he had a right to ask this question, in order to satisfy his mind as to whether there was or was not any prejudice on the part of witnesses that would cause them to do injustice to officers of the Government. This flurry passed over, and Mr. Washington, June 12.—The inquest over the bodies of the victims of the Ford's Theatre disaster was begun to-day in Willard's Hail, a room capable of accommodating about 500 people. Just at 11 o'clock Colonel Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension division of the War Department, who has been placed. killed in the disaster, said to him, pointing to the excavation, "Carter, I see they're digging your grave." Both Schreiber and Mulledy, who were killed, had frequently spoken to him about the dangerous condition of the building. At 1:15 p. m. a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

HE WAS AFRAID OF MR. FRECH. The first witness at the afternoon session

David H. P. Brown, a third-floor clerk, who said that since January 6, 1883, he had heard the building was unsafe. He had been instructed to go carefully up and down the stairway in the theatre building nearly

SHE WINS A GREAT VICTORY AND UNDER

GOES A DREADFUL ORDEAL. HER EVIDENCE AT THE CORONER'S INQUEST

RULED OUT-CASTS OF THE HEADS OF HER MURDERED FATHER AND STEP-MOTHER PUT IN EVIDENCE.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

New-Bedford, Mass., June 12 .- The seventh day of Lizzie Borden's trial has ended, the first of the second week, and in some respects the most thrilling and painfully sensational day of all. She achieved a notable victory, and she passed through a terrible ordeal. Guilty or innocent, when the plaster casts showing the features of her father and stepmother and the position they were in as they lay cold in death, and the horrible red marks drawn across their faces and heads, were brought into court and the story of the butchery was told by a medical witness in all its shocking details, Lizzie Borden experienced sensations from which may Heaven in mercy spare another. She bore it as she bears everything-bravely and with that exclusive attention to the witness and to her lawyers, or that retreat behind her fan which are the only two movements of her observant faculties. But the pallor and the flush, the one deathly white, the other almost scarlet, that chased one another over her face in rapid succession, hinted at the intensity, if not at the character, of her emo-

It has been a beautiful day, sunshing and One could almost see the rich grass growing on the courthouse lawn. leaved elms, whose branches, high above the walk, twine and intertwine in a shading arch, moved in the breeze gayly. The leaves paid one another little visits, and fluttered and kissed and ran away. The sparrows, away up above the lofty capitals of the great Grecian columns, sang what seemed almost a melody, they were so happy in the balmy air and cooling shade. And the flowers in the little plots on the lawn and in the big boxes on the courthouse portice were never so red, so white, so yellow, so green, so perfect each in its own way, as they were in the wooing warmth of the day. It is something of a mental strain to listen for seven hours day to such a story as is being told in that courthouse and to calculate its relation to the unhappy woman who sits so pitifully alone before the jury. There is some relief in coming out into the fresh air once in a while, and in watching the harmless beauty of a June morn-

The women who have been so much annoyed because Lizzie Borden does not cry, possibly telt better when at the close of the reading of Judge Mason's decision pronouncing in her favor on the question of the admissibility of certain evidence given by her at the coroner's inquest, she bowed her head to the back of ex-Governor Robinson's chair and wept. And yet it was not the kind of weeping that would probably satisfy the kind of women who have been criticising her firm and almost stolid demeanor. There were no sobs, no wild gestures. Probably, indeed, only those who were close to her and who were watching her intently knew that she was crying. But they, if they looked closely, saw that her face was hid and that it remained low-bent against the back of the chair for as many as ten minutes; that her handkerchief was at her eyes, and that when she lifted her face again her eyes were very red. Her lawyers had won a great victory: one that meant much to her, because of the circumstances under which the testimony sought here to be introduced by the State, had been taken.

Lawyers, I think, will generally approve the Court's refusal to receive this evidence. Certainly the bar of New-York was nearly a unit in con-'emining the decision of Judge Barrett, admitting Committee. The cases are by no means parallel in their attendant circumstances, but in respect of the main point they are alike. The question in each case was as to whether or not the defendant's previous testimony was voluntary or otherwise. The constitutional guarantee that no person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself is founded on a justifiable prejudice. Testimony drawn from a person accused or suspected of crime is almost inevitably given under moral duress, and there is a general feeling that if the State cannot prove its case against a defendant without extorting admissions from him in the hope of advantage or the fear of punishment, it

ought to fail.

The purpose of District-Attorney Knowlton and his able and high-minded assistant, Mr. Moody, to undertake to get in the testimony Lizzie Border had given before the Coroner at Fall River last August, manifested itself on Friday, just before the adjournment of court. At first it seemed as if the motion would precipitate the trial of a new issue-that is, an inquiry into the circumstances under which the evidence had been taken. That is precisely what it would have done in New-York City, or in any other place where lawyers think it necessary to fight and quarrel over everything. A suggestion from the District-Attorney, however, disposed both sides to think that it might be possible in the conference to agree on a stipulation reciting to the court the precise facts in the case. The conference was held that night, and the lawyers found that they all had about the same understanding. There was really no difference between them except as to the phraseology in which the stipulation should be couched. Even on this they did not differ long. They were in conference, as at all times they have been in court, engaged in a genuine effort to obtain justice -justice for the people, whose majesty had been outraged and whose peace undone by the murder of Andrew Borden and his wife; justice no less for the prisoner at the bar, who is still a citizen in the full enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by a just State to all within its protection.

A REMARKABLE EXHIBITION OF FAIRNESS. On Saturday the stipulation had been written in a form that met with the concurrence of Lizzie herself and of all the attorneys. It contained so many points over which the lawyers might have fought and over which contention would have seemed justified as to render the agreement upon it a truly remarkable exhibition conducted, at least since it came into tals court. As an illustration of these points, that describing the position of Miss Borden as to the nature of the custody in which she was held is particularly relevant. She was not exactly under arrest, but she was so nearly so, and the manner and measshe was so nearly so, and the manner and measure in which she was guarded were so curious and unusual, that the defence might well have been justified in demanding an inquiry into them. She was examined, too, without the presence and aid of counsel, and the District-Attorney's refusal to admit him at the inquest is another circumstance over which protracted dispute might naturally have ensued. But in spite of these and many other opportunities for long and bitter controversy, the agreement was reached, and reached promptly, and the stipulation was handed to the Court at Saturday's session.

CHARACTER OF MR. MOODY'S WORK.

question: Whether, on this admitted state of facts, the evidence could be properly submitted to this jury. In New-York the question has been